Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—That was the very first year of the experiment and people concerned had not sufficient experience. The rains were also scanty. There were a few difficulties on account of all these factors.

Mr. H. R. GURUVA REDDY.—Are the Government aware that even when the raiyats insisted that the seedlings be taken away, the departmental officers would not do so, with the result that the whole thing ended in a loss not only to the tenants but to the department also?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—Such difficulties are usually met with in the early stages and those are referred to in the Government Order.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—The idea of Government is stated to be to increase the area of tobacco cultivation near Whitefield from 300 to 600 acres. May I know why the area should be limited to 600 acres only? Is it not possible to increase the acreage?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The area of cultivation depends on the extent to which seedlings are available. The matter will have to be considered next year after ascertaining the results of this year's operations.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA.—Why not try tobacco cultivation in Seringapatam also?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The suggestion will be considered.

Mr. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY.—Do the Government know that in Hiremaglur (Kadur District) tobacco was being grown some years ago? How can it be said, then, that malnad is not suited for tobacco cultivation?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The whole thing is in an experimental stage. We shall gradually extend cultivation to as many places as possible. We cannot do it all at once.

Mr. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY.—What is the difference between malnad and maidan?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—The expert has investigated the nature of the soil, rainfall conditions, etc., and recommended certain places. If conditions are *prima facie* favourable in particular tracts, we shall take up such tracts at once. As regards other tracts, we shall have to consider later on.

Mr. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY.—Will the Government be pleased to take up Kadur District next year for purposes of the experiment?

Mr. M. VENKATANARANAPPA.—We shall try it in all possible places.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—(*concld.*).

In offering his remarks on the budget, **Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN** said that there seemed to be some difference of opinion even among the members of the House as to the principles to be adopted by the Government with regard to the expenditure programmes of the State. Some of the members had suggested that Government ought to lay by some percentage of the revenue each year for the benefit of posterity and not utilise for current purposes all the revenue realised in any year. But his own view was that the entire income realised by the State should be spent for the benefit of the tax-payers and there was no object to be gained by reserving any part of it for the benefit of future generations. One of the speakers had stated on the previous day that the interest of 9 lakhs of rupees derived from reserves should not have been shown on the revenue side of the budget, because it was not a normal item of revenue. But he believed that what the Government had done was perfectly correct. And simply because interest on certain reserve funds had been utilised for normal purposes, it could not be said that the intention of the Government in doing so was just to show a surplus. If that were their intention, they could have done it very easily. For example, they could have reduced the grants under University, Education, Medical relief, major and minor tanks and other heads. They had not adopted that course because their object was to spend the money derived for the benefit of those who contributed it. If they curtailed grants with a view to show a surplus, the State could not prosper. Members

from every part of the State were representing that more schools, more dispensaries, more wells and so on were required in their places and Government were trying to provide all those needs by utilising all the income derived. No exception could be taken to such a course of action. On the other hand, the House had to be thankful to the Government for their decision in this respect.

Referring to the remarks of some of the speakers that the budget would really have been a deficit one if reserves had not been drawn upon, **Mr. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN** said that in the anticipated income of Rs. 378 lakhs, Rs. 6 lakhs received from the Road Fund account, Rs. 3 lakhs received from Bhadravati Iron Works, and the depreciation provided under the Electrical and Railway Departments, etc., had not been included. If all these were included, the income of the State would be well over Rs. 4 crores.

Mr. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that, at that rate, there would have been surpluses even in previous years.

Mr. N. G. SANJEEVIAH said that such a policy had not been adopted in any country.

Continuing, **Mr. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN** said that in view of the fact that there were insistent demands from all parts of the State for schools, medical aid and various other necessities but that Government could not meet them for want of money, he would even go to the length of suggesting that the contribution of Rs. 18¾ lakhs to the Loan Sinking Fund might be put off for some years to come. After all, the net debt owed by the State was only Rs. 6 crores and there was no necessity to contribute as much as Rs. 18¾ lakhs every year to the sinking fund. Government might utilise this amount for example, for educational expansion. Instead of criticising Government for their alleged acts of commission and omission, if members made some such concrete and constructive suggestions, the Government would be encouraged to extend the benefits of education to all parts of the State.

Mr. Belur SRINIVASIENGAR enquired how the loan could be repaid if the contribution to the loan sinking fund was stopped.

In answer to the above question, **Mr. MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN** said that that was not the main concern of the present generation of tax-payers. If it became necessary, Government might as well raise a fresh loan to pay off the old ones when they fell due. There would be no harm even if the loans became a permanent feature. The budget of a State was not like a private individual's budget. If members understood the general principles of public finance as obtaining in other advanced countries, they would agree that the Government might well divert the amounts now being set apart for loan sinking funds for educational, medical and irrigational purposes, at least for some 8 or 10 years to come and the contribution to the sinking fund resumed thereafter.

The main revenue-yielding departments were only two, *viz.*, Land Revenue and Excise. Excise revenue was on the decline for a few years past. It was nearly Rs. 15 lakhs less than what it was 10 years ago. Even the land revenue estimate was less than the current year's collections. In spite of this, the Government were able, without imposing any additional taxes, to balance the budget and also show some surplus. This had been done with the help of larger income from the Electrical Department and the Gold Mining Companies. As a result of the new agreement with the gold mining companies, Government were getting Rs. 10 lakhs more now. For these achievements, the Government deserved the congratulations of the House.

It had been stated by one of the speakers that the major portion of the loans floated by the Government had been utilised to make good the deficits in the annual budgets. That, he said, was not a correct statement. He invited the attention of the House to the Financial Memorandum for the year 1926-27 in this connection. The capital investment then was Rs. 11 crores as against Rs. 16¾ crores at the present time. The investment on Railways had gone up to Rs. 6·22 crores as against Rs. 4·91

crores and on the Electrical Department the investment had gone up to Rs. 8 crores from Rs. 4·75 crores. The investment under these two items alone was more than Rs. 5 crores. This showed that the amounts borrowed in the past had been invested on capital works and not utilised for normal expenses.

It was no doubt true that the total liabilities of the State stood at Rs. 9 crores. But as against that, there were nearly Rs. 3 crores readily available in the Treasuries. That amount was earning interest. And as against the balance of Rs. 6 crores, Government had invested nearly Rs. 16¾ crores on capital works and the annual interest earnings thereon were nearly Rs. 63 lakhs. As against this income of Rs. 63 lakhs, the State was paying, by way of interest on loans, only Rs. 37 lakhs. In other words, the State was making a saving of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs under interest alone.

Another very satisfactory feature of the budget was that the Railway Loan of about Rs. 2 crores has been repaid by the Government and that the State lines now worked by the M. and S. M. Railway Company would soon be taken over by the State. Yet another satisfactory feature was that a number of factories like the Sugar Factory, the Silk Factory, the Cement Factory, the Porcelain Factory, the Paper Pulp Factory, and the Electric Factory had been started or were going to be started, so that the State was bound to prosper in the years to come. In all these ways, the Government were proceeding in very safe and sure lines of progress and there was nothing in their budget policy to which any reasonable man could take exception.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA, who spoke next, said that though at first sight the budget under discussion might give the impression that all was well and people were happy, it was not so in reality, and he could not praise the Government as his friend Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan unhesitatingly had done. The most important test of a satisfactory budget, he said, was that normal expenditure should be more than balanced by normal income. Did the budget under discussion satisfy that test? As Mr. Belur Srinivasiengar had observed, if all the extraneous items of revenue were excluded, the budget was a deficit one, to the extent of Rs. 5·85 lakhs. That, the speaker said, was not a thing on which the Government could be congratulated. The Dewan, in his Address to the Assembly, had reviewed the progress made by the State during the ten previous years. According to that review, no doubt, the State had advanced in many directions, but the same could not be said of it so far as the financial position was concerned. It was true that a perusal of the Financial Memorandum for successive years would show that the deficits were being gradually reduced, but they had not been wiped out completely. The deficits which began in 1926-27 went on increasing till 1932-33, but now they had gone down. To that extent the members were glad and they were hoping that in the coming years, the State would regain its financial equilibrium.

He made a suggestion that before launching on important industrial undertakings, the Government must consult popular opinion. Past experience had shown the desirability of adopting such a policy at least in future. Concerns like the Bhadravati Iron Works, and the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills which were started without eliciting public opinion had resulted in heavy losses to the State. These would have been avoided if public opinion had been ascertained and the schemes dropped. In the next place, the member hoped that Government would see that in the Paper Factory, Cement Factory, Silk Weaving Factory, etc., Mysoreans were given the bulk of the shares. There was an apprehension in the popular mind that shares in these concerns were being taken mostly by outsiders. He requested that this should not be allowed.

Referring to the grant for minor tank improvements, **Mr. MARIYAPPA** said that it was not quite adequate. The Government had promised the construction of an *ane* at Nagamangala. Relying on that promise, people had paid heavily and purchased lands in that

locality. But no provision had been made for it in the budget under discussion, and he requested that necessary provision be made and the work taken up early.

Continuing, he said that though the scales of pay had been revised in many departments, similar action had not been taken in respect of courts. He pleaded for action in this respect and specially for a revision of establishments of criminal courts. He also pleaded for increased grants for primary education. During the current year, an additional grant of Rs. 15,000 had been provided, but it was about to lapse. The Elementary Education Regulation was practically a dead letter so far. For some time, the blame had been thrown on the local bodies since they had not sent up schemes. But when they actually sent up schemes, they were not considered nor funds provided. This showed that Government were not very anxious in the matter of expansion of education. The grant under drinking water wells also was inadequate. On representations being made by members of the House last year, Government had enhanced the grant from Rs. 75,000 to one lakh of rupees. But in the budget under discussion, only Rs. 75,000 had been provided. The member requested that the provision be enhanced to one lakh of rupees.

The member then said that it was a matter for gratification to see that the Government were deeply interested in the welfare of the backward classes and had laid it down as their policy that all communities should be fairly represented in the services and that no community should preponderate in them. With that object in view, Government had for some time past stopped competitive examinations for the Mysore Civil Service and were filling up higher vacancies either by nominations or by promotions. As a result of such action and also due to giving effect to the orders on the Miller Committee Report, many non-Brahmins had got into service and were working satisfactorily. So far, none of the candidates who had been nominated to the Civil Service cadre and other higher cadres had been condemned. Some non-Brahmin candidates who had been appointed as Revenue Probationers were recently given promotions. That was proof positive that even among non-Brahmins there were people capable of discharging their duties efficiently. But the recent announcement by Government of a competitive examination for selecting candidates to the Civil Service had caused no small apprehension and dissatisfaction in the minds of the non-Brahmins. Only two years ago, the Government had been pleased to say that Revenue Probationers would be promoted as Assistant Commissioners, and no direct recruitment would be made. The announcement referred to was opposed to that assurance. In the next place, if the competitive scheme was again introduced, the prospects of Revenue Probationers were bound to suffer, and they would get discouraged. There were also no circumstances warranting a departure from the declared policy of Government. For these reasons, he prayed that even if the non-Brahmin candidates failed to secure ranks in the competitive examination, some sort of preference should be shown to such candidates.

In conclusion he said that for want of a sufficient number of scholarships in the high schools, many boys were giving up education and he therefore requested that additional funds be provided and a larger number of scholarships instituted.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH represented that for want of a bridge at Malavalli there was frequent disturbance to traffic and both men and cattle were being washed away year after year by floods. As a result of Irwin Canal joining the Shimsha river, year after year the floods were increasing and the damage done each time was heavier than before. In these circumstances, he urged that the construction of the bridge be taken up immediately.

Mr. PRESIDENT promised that the work would be taken up soon after the rains.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH then represented

that the high school at Malavalli had been ordered to be abolished, but on several representations made by the people, continuance of the school had been sanctioned only for one year. He requested that the school be continued there permanently.

The FIRST MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina S. P. Rajagopalachari) said that the matter would be sympathetically considered.

Mr. H. K. MADIAH brought to notice, in the next place, that as a result of the abolition of itinerant courts, the litigant public in the Malavalli Taluk were undergoing much hardship. He suggested that with a view to give them relief, a slight re-adjustment might be made in the distribution of the existing courts. Instead of continuing two courts at Mandya, *viz.*, a Munsiff's Court and a Magistrate's Court, he said that a Munsiff-Magistrate's Court might be allowed for each of the two places.

Provision had been made in the budget of the current year for the extension of the Irwin Canal up to Malavalli, but the work was not taken up even though the raiyats had given necessary *mutchalikas*. The member requested that this work also be taken up soon.

Referring to Police administration, he remarked that there seemed to be a deplorable lack of supervision and control over the subordinate staff and also instanced the case of a very inefficient officer having been honoured with a police medal. He did not approve of the policy of Government in respect of importing foreigners to high places in the State service, particularly to departments like the Police which were vitally connected with the welfare of the masses.

The member concluded with an expression of felicitations to Mr. N. Madhava Rau on his recent elevation to the Executive Council.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA observed that for town municipalities the grants were inadequate. Minor municipalities were being converted into town municipalities, but since they had no funds they could not do any work. If the provision under Town Municipalities was enhanced, some grants could be given to minor municipalities after their conversion into town municipalities.

Grants for primary and middle school education were also inadequate. With all the efforts put forward by the department, the percentage of literacy in the State had increased by one within the past 10 years. This slow progress was due mainly to want of funds. If liberal grants were provided, he was sure that the department could show much better progress.

He agreed with Mr. H. K. Madiah that the Police Department was not working in an efficient and satisfactory manner and that minor offences were on the increase. For all these reasons, he remarked that he was not satisfied with the budget under discussion.

Mr. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA observed that if there had been a real surplus of Rs. 2 lakhs in the budget, as claimed by the Government, the grant under drinking water wells would not have been reduced to Rs. 75,000 as against Rs. 1 lakh provided in the current year's budget. The grant proposed was too meagre. If, in spite of the fact that Government were spending large sums on public health and medical aid, people especially in the rural areas were subjected to several diseases, it was due to lack of good drinking water. He was of opinion that by creating good drinking water facilities, most of the diseases prevalent in the villages could be prevented. He therefore urged that the allotment under drinking water wells should be enhanced to Rs. 1½ lakhs per annum, at least for a continuous period of 10 years, so as to combat the hookworm and other diseases which were on the increase due to contamination of water. The amount that was being spent on Public Health Department went mostly towards the cost of establishment and he wished that instead of that, the actual expenditure on medicines should be increased. Referring to grants for public improvements, the member complimented the Dewan on the improvements effected in cities and towns, by way of better roads, parks and lighting. So far, he

agreed, there was justification for all that was spent in these directions in view of so many distinguished visitors coming to the cities and the desirability of making the cities as attractive as possible. But improvements should not always continue to be one-sided. In this view, he hoped that at least in future, the Government's attention would be turned towards the villages, and the improvements once taken up during Sir M. Visvesvaraya's regime pursued.

Turning next to the management of travellers' bungalows, the speaker brought to notice an incident that occurred on or about the 27th May 1936 at the Krishnarajapet Travellers' Bungalow where an officer, who was a Jain, was prevented by the overseer in charge from making use of the vegetarian kitchen on the plea that it was intended exclusively for high-class Hindus.

Mr. PRESIDENT observed that if the facts were as reported, the overseer was wrong and that instructions would be issued that any distinction made should be only on the basis of "vegetarian" and "non-vegetarian" and not on that of caste or creed.

Mr. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA, commenting on the working of the Agricultural Department, regretted that large quantities of rice required for local consumption were being imported from outside. This showed that much leeway had to be made up in the cultivation of paddy in the State. Similarly, about Rs. 30 lakhs worth of plantains were being imported from Salem and other outside places every year. As far as possible, this fruit should be grown locally and the department should take all necessary action in this direction also.

Mr. PRESIDENT observed that improvement in those directions could not be achieved all at once. As regards plantains, the Agricultural Department was trying to develop their cultivation so as to make the State self-sufficient in that respect.

Speaking of the economic condition of the raiyats, **Mr. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA** remarked that the proposed legislation for conciliation of debts might be helpful in redeeming the raiyats from their existing indebtedness but would not prevent them from contracting debts in future. This latter object, he thought, could be achieved only by more sustained efforts at the restoration of minor tanks as the very basis of the raiyats' future welfare. Though grants were being allotted in the budget and also spent every year, it was to be deplored that actually very little work was turned out, with the result that irrigation facilities were at a stand-still. All the same the Government persisted in collecting the full assessment from the raiyats. He therefore prayed that the department might be instructed to utilise the grants in the best way possible.

The member next dealt with the question of heavy failures in the Intermediate Examination and the Vice-Chancellor's explanation thereof, *viz.*, that the failures were due to the inability of the students to acquire proficiency in English which was a foreign language. If that was so, the speaker wondered why the highly paid University Professors concerned should not devote better attention to coaching up students in that language, which had already been in use in the country for so long. The member invited the attention of the members elected to the Senate from the Assembly to this matter and hoped that they would strive their utmost to see that students were no longer subjected to failure on a colossal scale. He also hoped that ere long, the efficiency of the University, on which several lakhs of rupees were being spent, would improve.

As regards expansion of primary education, no doubt the Government had sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 15,000 but the amounts allotted were offered to the respective local education authorities only at the tail-end of the year, so that they could not be utilised. He hoped that at least during the budget year, the allotment as well as actual distribution of funds would be made in time. He also requested that the allotment already made, which was quite inadequate, should be enhanced to the utmost possible extent.

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Mr. M. A. GOPALASWAMI IYENGAR, who spoke next, made the following remarks :—

In his opening speech the Dewan had quoted with approval the economic policy outlined in the book "The Next Five Years" and declared that the policy pursued in Mysore for the last ten years was not far different from it. But it seemed to him (the speaker) that in Mysore attention was concentrated on profit-making and increasing the revenues of the State without making any serious attempt to deal with, at the same time, certain other necessary and allied problems described in that book. One of the policies enunciated by the authors of the book was that there must be a fair and proper distribution of economic activity between industry, commerce and agriculture. During the last decade, the Government had devoted more time and money to the development of industries and commerce, while agriculture which provided occupation for nearly 70 per cent of the population and supported 80 per cent, and which should therefore have been the first care of the Government, had been more or less neglected. In view of the peculiar circumstances in which Mysore was at present placed in commerce and industry, the benefit went largely to the foreign capitalist and merchant. It was rather difficult to say that the development of industries and commerce in Mysore had resulted in increasing the national wealth of the people of the State and in the distribution of increased national income among the people. He therefore thought that there was imperative need to devote greater attention to agriculture.

In this connection, it was also well to note the warning given by the authors of the above-mentioned book to the effect that any scheme of road development or town planning should be combined with a scheme of housing. The housing problem would become difficult of solution if it was not combined with the other two. Road development and town planning would naturally increase land values and any acquisition of land under a scheme of national housing would become a hopelessly costly affair.

The authors of "The Next Five Years" also recommended another policy, *viz.*, the policy of bringing about social equality. They suggested that the economic life of the country be so organised as to lessen inequalities of wealth and of educational and other opportunities. They desired that private enterprises should be controlled and regulated in the interests of the community, without detriment to individual initiative and freedom, that the scope of social services should be widened and that labour should be organised and strengthened. These were matters which deserved the careful attention and thought of the Government. There was hardly any Labour Union Movement or Peasants' Union Movement in the country and the Government should encourage and help such movements and adopt other measures to bring about real social equality.

In their book the learned authors had drawn attention to another problem, *viz.*, the problem of equity of the financial system. Any fair system of taxation must be a progressive one and the proceeds of the taxes should be spent largely on the needs of the poor in order to lessen the existing maldistribution of incomes. This was a policy which the Government had not fully followed. During the last decade, indirect taxation which generally pressed heavily on the poorer classes had increased in Mysore. The land revenue system was far from satisfactory. It was an impersonal levy without any reference to the tax-paying capacity of the landholder. Reform in this matter was urgently called for. Land revenue was more or less regarded as rent and the Government and the tax-payer were in the position of landlord and tenant respectively. From the point of view of equity in taxation, the present land revenue system deserved to be scrapped and progressive taxation of agricultural income above a certain minimum had to be introduced. As a first step, the Government might exempt agriculturists whose income fell below a

national minimum, from the payment of land revenue. In this connection, the Government should also take into consideration the rapid growth of local rates in the State and how they had been throwing heavier burden upon the poor. The Government would do well to institute an inquiry into the financial system of the country. So far as public expenditure was concerned, expenditure on developmental activities was almost stationary and sometimes, owing to exigencies of budget policy, it tended to decrease. It was comforting to note that the Government had been directing attention to Rural Reconstruction and trying to organise Village and Taluk Development Associations. But Rural Reconstruction would not succeed and it would not better the conditions of the villages within any measurable distance of time unless it was undertaken on a national scale and properly financed. Unless the Government agreed to set apart at least 10 per cent of the revenue collected in each village for its improvement, Rural Reconstruction would be nothing but a high-sounding and empty name.

The Government had introduced in, and obtained the approval of, the Assembly for the Mysore Debt Conciliation Bill. It was expected that it would be passed soon by the Legislative Council and would find a place in the Statute Book. But no provision had been made in the Budget for implementing the provisions of the Bill. In Madras, the Land Improvement Loans Act had been amended with a view to granting loans for redemption of prior debts. But it was to be regretted that the Government had not taken any steps to introduce a similar amendment here. Nor had the Government made any increased provision under Takavi and Agricultural Loans for the redemption of conciliated debts under the new measure.

The Government had provided a subvention of Rs. 200 only for holding co-operative training classes and a grant of Rs. 600 for stipends to candidates for training at the Central Co-operative Institute, Madras. Authorities on co-operation were unanimous in holding that one of the important remedies for the existing defects in the working of Co-operative Societies was the spread of education in the principles of co-operation among the people. It was therefore a paramount duty of the Government to make due provision for that purpose. While the Mysore Co-operative Institute had undertaken to hold training classes and submitted a scheme of co-operative education for the approval and financial aid of the Government, it was rather difficult to understand why they should have made a larger provision for deputation of candidates to Madras. One was led to believe that the Government were not anxious to establish any schools for co-operative education within the State. This, he thought, was a suicidal policy.

Attention was to be drawn to another item in the budget. No proper provision had been made for the development of public libraries in the State. As an instrument of culture and adult education, the free Public Library occupied a prominent place. In Baroda, the Public Library Movement had made commendable progress. With the co-operation of public libraries in Bangalore and Mysore, the Government should inaugurate a real Public Library Movement in the State and make proper provision in the budget for the purpose.

There was another matter which deserved the earnest consideration of the Government. The authors of "The Next Five Years" were firm believers in democracy, and they had no faith in any policy or programme which did not recognise the principle of Democratic Government. The speaker hoped that the Dewan who had quoted with approval the valuable declarations of national policy made in that book, would take immediate steps to introduce further constitutional reforms in the State. At a time when an all-India Federation was to be established and a scheme of full-fledged Provincial Autonomy was to be inaugurated in India, Mysore could not lag behind. It was therefore imperative that real democratic institutions should be established in Mysore also as early as possible.

The speaker concluded his remarks with the hope that since the Dewan had placed the book "The Next Five Years" as a model before the Assembly, he would himself follow the main principles advocated in it, to the benefit of the State.

Speaking as a representative of the Women's Interest in the Assembly, Srimathi K. D. RUKMINIAMMA said that Mysore was a pioneer in the field of women's education and that this fact had contributed in no small measure to the reputation earned by it as a Model State. In the early days of women's education in Mysore, every distinguished visitor to the State made it a point to visit the Maharani's College. The College also had steadily kept up its reputation. And yet the progress made in the matter of education of women in the State was negligible. The percentage of literacy of women was only 2½ as against 15 or 16 in Travancore. In order to improve the position, she thought it necessary for the Government to create larger facilities for women candidates to take to education.

So far as the Maharani's College was concerned, she was glad that latterly some improvement had been effected with regard to equipment of library and furniture. She was also glad that a separate building was being constructed for locating the Intermediate College for Women. But there was one serious handicap for the institution, *i.e.*, lack of an adequate independent staff. Some professors from the Maharaja's College and the Intermediate College were handling certain classes as part-time teachers. The regular teaching staff of the Maharani's College consisted of only 5 members. Naturally, this system was not working quite satisfactorily. She urged that an adequate whole-time staff should be appointed for running classes at least up to the Intermediate stage without teachers from other colleges being depended upon. If this was done, she had no doubt that the examination results, which were already good, would be even better in the future. She regretted very much that not one responsible person had taken the trouble, during all the years gone by, to enquire and find out what really were the difficulties which the institution in question was labouring under and whether or not it was possible to obviate them.

As there were five important institutions in Mysore City in which women students were studying, she prayed that a government hostel be provided for them. The hostel was at present located in an ill-ventilated private building amidst insanitary surroundings and with very unsatisfactory drainage system, and the result was that the boarders were falling ill frequently.

Government were from time to time deputing men-students to foreign countries for specialisation in various departments of knowledge. But women graduates were not being selected even once in a way. She therefore urged that some opportunities for training abroad should be given to lady students also.

The speaker said that she firmly believed that education was the panacea for all the ills in the country and she therefore emphasised the importance of introducing compulsory primary education throughout the State. She urged that a regular programme of work in this direction should be taken up forthwith, and pursued with full vigour from year to year, so that the programme should have been fully worked out at least within a period of ten years.

She next referred to the question of medical relief and deplored the utter lack of provision in most villages for the treatment of even common ailments like catarrh, itch, etc. As the villagers could ill afford to leave their homes and travel all the way to distant hospitals, she suggested that a scheme of travelling dispensaries might be tried, on the lines of the scheme of travelling libraries, so that medical relief might be taken to the very doors of the rural population. Education and medical aid being the most essential needs of the villages, she prayed that whatever allotment was considered necessary for providing those needs ought to be made in the budget.

In conclusion, the member said that though there was some improvement in

the general condition of women in the State, they still were far from economic independence. They were therefore not in a position to discuss questions like budget policy, etc. For this reason, she would refrain from speaking on the budget before the House. All the same, she felt she was well within her bounds in requesting the Government, more especially since they had a surplus budget, to enhance the grant for women's education.

MR. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG was of opinion that, whether the budget was a surplus or a deficit one, it was the duty of the Government to provide the imperative needs of the villages. From this point of view he said that the funds allotted for village improvement and drinking water wells had to be enhanced. Out of Rs. 40,000 provided for the former, after deducting the establishment charges, only Rs. 30,000 would be left for all the village panchayets. This should be suitably increased so that each village panchayet might get Rs. 100 per annum which, when supplemented by their own funds, would enable them to show some improvements in each place. He desired that the grant for drinking water wells should be raised to Rs. 1,25,000 and wells got sunk in as many villages as possible, especially in *Sarvamanya* villages where neither the inamdars nor the Government were at present caring to provide any facilities. In Krishnarajapet Taluk, he said, there were several villages of that description.

In the matter of expansion of primary and middle school education, no manner of progress was being made for some years past. Even when village panchayets volunteered to utilise a portion of their funds for this purpose, they were prohibited by the Revenue Department from doing so. Even though the Mysore District Board had sent up a scheme for opening 180 schools during the current year and had provided for meeting their own quota of expenditure, it was not sanctioned by the Education Department. The result was that even the grant sanctioned by the Government had lapsed.

He next referred to the improvement of District Fund roads which were all in need of repairs. The Mysore District Board could not spare the required funds as certain extraneous charges had been levied on them, *e.g.*, a contribution of Rs. 8,000 per annum on account of the Vani Vilas Hospital, even though that charge should legitimately have fallen on the municipality. For want of funds, the road between Seringapatam and Channarayapatna was being repaired with gravel instead of with metal. Even though the Government were deriving a large revenue from road cess levied from buses, the number of which had enormously increased in recent years, the grant given to the District Board remained as before. As both the Chief Engineer and the Second Member of Council had recently inspected that particular road, he hoped that a special grant would be sanctioned for the urgent repair of that as well as other important roads within the jurisdiction of the District Board.

The speaker next referred to the poor scales of salaries of primary and middle school teachers and represented that they could not keep their body and soul together with the meagre salaries paid to them. He strongly criticised the system of employing untrained hands to act as substitutes for teachers deputed for training. In the interest of efficiency in the lower grades of education, he suggested a substantial increase in the salaries of teachers. No teacher, he said, ought to be paid less than Rs. 20 under any circumstances. Children entrusted to the care of untrained and under-paid teachers would only be spoiled. Some teachers were getting less than what was paid to an ordinary police constable.

With regard to grants for Public Improvements, the budget under discussion provided only Rs. 40,000 for all the town and minor municipalities in the State. The villages in the interior would not get any benefit out of it as only the road-side villages were visited by the officers and all the sanctioned allotment would naturally be utilised for improving them. He also referred to the instructions given by the Dewan when he visited Krishnarajapet

in 1933 that a scheme for drainage should be prepared and submitted. Even though the District Board had prepared an estimate for Rs. 28,000 and were providing their share of the cost in their budget, it was being sent back by the Deputy Commissioner every year.

The local fund dispensary building at the same place was also in need of repairs. It might come down at any time. The District Board was prepared to give its quota. One *sahukar* of the place, Mr. Rangia Setty, had also given an endowment of Rs. 6,000 for a combined Maternity and Dispensary. In these circumstances, he hoped that Government would sanction the scheme as soon as it was submitted to them.

He next put up a plea for giving an industrial bias to pupils of middle schools by attaching an industrial section to every middle school, the industries for which each particular taluk might be noted being paid special attention to. This, he said, would help to solve the ever-increasing unemployment problem. He pleaded that, whether or not this was done as a general rule, the suggestion be given effect to in the case of the middle school at Krishnarajapet.

As several minor tanks had breached, the member prayed that the grant for restoration of minor tanks should be enhanced and at least a few tanks restored every year.

He next complained about the inadequate supply of medicines to rural dispensaries and prayed that the Medical Stores be instructed to send sufficient supplies. He also prayed that the system of having Boards of Visitors might be extended to all hospitals in the State.

As regards the extension of electric lighting, the department was of late demanding cash deposits in addition to written guarantees. Several places in the Mysore District, *e.g.*, Kuderu, Chamarajanagar and Krishnarajapet, had asked for lights, but the department refused to give the installation unless cash deposits were made. He requested that the system of insisting on deposits should be put an end to and the previous practice of giving power on mere guarantees revived.

Mr. M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY represented that the order abolishing the itinerant magistrate's court at Magadi with effect from June 1936 would put the residents of the taluk to serious inconvenience as the nearest court, *viz.*, that at Closepet, was about 75 miles away. He therefore prayed for the revival of the court.

As regards the provision for education he said that there were only 85 schools for the entire taluk consisting of 300 villages with a population of 80,000. The District Board pleaded inability to open more schools. This was the case with all the District Boards since they had very limited financial resources. He prayed that the Government should take over the management of primary education and see that every populous village got a school.

Dealing with the Agricultural Department, he criticised its work as wanting in efficiency. Few raiyats, he said, ever knew the present Director or his Assistants, and nobody knew what work they were doing. The executive officials of the department also did not have sufficient contact with the work-a-day raiyat. If, at all, they toured, they did all the touring in motor cars. The member strongly felt that there was ample scope for abolishing at least some of the posts in that department. He wanted this to be done, so that with the resulting savings, it might become possible to grant cash loans with which the agriculturists could buy bullocks, ploughs and seedlings.

He complained bitterly about the unduly long delays that were occurring in the disposal of takavi loan applications and prayed that the Revenue authorities be instructed to deal with them more expeditiously.

The member next brought to notice the desirability of providing the hard-worked officials of taluk offices with necessary office requisites, such as a table and a chair each. He also suggested the provision of some benches in every taluk office for visitors to sit on. Taluk officials, he remarked, were as much

officials of His Highness' Government as anybody else. Such being the case, it was a sorry spectacle to find them seated on the ground and toiling for the Government silently and ceaselessly. He did not know why they should be treated so badly when officials in the Secretariat, the Engineering Department and all other subordinate offices were given decent chairs, tables and many other articles of furniture.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY suggested that sitting planks and pigeon-holes would be more useful in their case than chairs and tables.

Mr. M. S. PUTTARAMA SETTY contended that sitting planks would be hardly consistent with the dignity of the Government which the officials were serving. Besides, convenience in the matter of necessary furniture would enable the officials to discharge their duties quickly and efficiently and that would make for the convenience and benefit of the public at large. In this view he strongly pleaded for the supply of furniture as in the case of other Government offices.

Thereupon, **Mr. PRESIDENT** said that the Revenue Commissioner would be requested to examine the question sympathetically.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG requested that in that connection the question of providing benches for the use of visitors should not be lost sight of.

As regards the grant made for the Forest Department, **Mr. PUTTARAMA SETTY** said that there was a lot of leakage in the department and that, to the detriment of both the Government and the raiyats, third parties were being benefited. Even though the villagers were contributing free labour, the cost of labour was being debited to the Government. The laying out of plantations was provided for on a generous scale and the provision made therefor was also being fully utilised. But it was a pity that as a matter of fact, few plantations ever existed.

The member deplored having to bring to notice that the Revenue authorities had been auctioning several *Brahmadaya*, *Devadaya*, and *Sarvamadaya* lands enjoyed by *archaks* of temples and others for years and years together. It would be unfair to deprive *archaks* of their lands, more especially as they were, in many cases, not even in receipt of a pay. Besides, the awards had been made in perpetuity by the celebrated Kempe Gowda in the name of God and in recognition of definite services or for special purposes. There could be no justification for withdrawing such grants. For these reasons, the member prayed that the lands be not auctioned by the Revenue officials and that those already auctioned be restored to the concerned parties.

He next inquired why the Electrical Department had been hesitating to give electric lights to Magadi even though the necessary guarantee had been given according to the rules.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI explained that it had been ascertained that the scheme would not pay. However, the question had been re-examined by the department. The existing rules would be slightly relaxed and arrangements made to extend the line during the budget year to Magadi and other places on the way.

Mr. PUTTARAMA SETTY, in referring to the administration of the Police Department, remarked that it had miserably failed to fulfil its main function of protecting the righteous and punishing the wicked. He however contradicted the remarks made by one of the previous speakers (Mr. H. K. Madiah) against a particular Police Inspector who had rightly secured the Police Medal, and said that he could testify to the good work turned out by that officer.

Lastly, the member appealed to the Government to raise the emoluments of the smaller Revenue officials such as Junardars, Gollars, Attenders, Dafterbands and Revenue Gumastas at least to the minimum extent necessary for enabling them to keep their body and soul together and also maintain their families.

Mr. BALE GOWDA disagreed with the criticism of the previous speaker on the working of the Agricultural Department and paid a high tribute to the work done by it. He was personally

aware of all the efforts put forth by that department as a result of which, for example, sugar-cane cultivation in the State had considerably increased. And the improved cane-mills supplied by the department to the cane-growers had helped them materially to increase the output of jaggery. In view of the excellent record of work maintained by the department, he suggested that very much larger grants than at present should be allotted to this department, so that it might set about preparing the required quantities of scientific manures locally instead of importing them from outside and also distributing to the raiyats larger quantities of various seeds and seedlings.

Referring to the provision made for education, he said that the Government had promised, at the time of levying the education cess, to provide a school for each village having a population of 500 or more, but that as a matter of fact, even big hobli headquarters did not have schools. He prayed that a school be provided at least for each group of villages. There was no justification for the Government collecting all the money from the villages and conferring the blessings of education only on the cities.

As a solvent for the unemployment of labouring classes, which was acute in his taluk, the member suggested that the construction of the Markonahalli *ane* be taken on hand early.

Turning to the working of Land Mortgage Banks, he said that since money had become very cheap, the rate of interest charged by the banks should be reduced from 8 per cent to at least 5 per cent. As regards the proposed legislation for conciliation of debts due by agriculturists, the speaker suggested that instead of leaving the settlement in the hands of conciliation boards, it would be better for the law to stipulate that the debtor must pay so much in the rupee and that the creditors must accept the same in full and final settlement.

Mr. G. KANCHAPPA, who spoke next, congratulated the Government on having placed a surplus budget before the House. He however felt that greater attention should be devoted by the Government to the progress of agriculture and education in the State. Seventy-five per cent of the population of the State being agriculturist, he also suggested that the Government should arrange for the manufacture of scientific manures locally instead of importing them from outside at a prohibitive cost.

With regard to education, he said that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 65 lakhs, only Rs. 17 lakhs was devoted to primary education. Since an education cess was being recovered from the raiyats, he felt that it was the duty of the Government to open the necessary number of schools in the villages instead of leaving it to be done by local bodies whose financial resources were very limited.

As regards medical aid, he observed that it looked as though the heavy expenditure incurred by the Medical Department was entirely meant to benefit the cities. No contributions appeared to be made by the City Municipalities towards the cost of maintaining the hospitals situated within their limits, but so far as towns and villages were concerned, the local bodies were compelled to bear a share of the expenditure on the dispensaries situated in their areas. He felt that this sort of distinction as between cities and towns should be put an end to. There was an impression in the minds of the people that the higher officers of the Medical Department cared only for residents of cities and officers of Government but never for those living in the villages. The member therefore suggested that the higher officers of the department should visit the rural dispensaries frequently and help to remove the popular impression. As smallpox epidemic was on the increase in the villages and was having a heavy toll every year, he prayed that vaccination be made compulsory throughout the State and duly enforced.

In respect of village improvements, a sum of Rs. 64,000 was provided in the budget for Rural Reconstruction. Seeing that there were 11,000 village panchayets in the State, this amount was too inadequate to be of any benefit to them. He suggested the

system of weekly labour being revived, and by way of inducement to the villagers to contribute their best in this direction, he proposed the institution of annual prizes to be awarded to the best village from the point of view of improvement work. The village panchayets did not welcome the appointment of overseers as they were too costly for them and as they seemed almost incapable of preparing estimates on a frugal scale. He was of opinion that those appointments be abolished forthwith.

He also requested that the grant for drinking water wells might be increased to Rs. 1½ lakhs.

With reference to women's education, the member heartily supported the plea put forward by Sri. Rukminiamma for larger grants as the future welfare of the State depended mostly upon the progress made by its women.

He also emphasised the need for an expansion of middle school education in the State.

Referring to electric lighting, he said that people in all parts of the State were aspiring for this facility and he suggested that the department might prepare separate schemes at a minimum cost for the various important places, so that whichever towns and villages could afford might obtain power installations without trouble or delay.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and met again at 3-30 p.m.

Mr. K. V. VEERANNA requested that—

(1) provision be made in the budget for repairing the channels under the Ramasamudra Tank in Chamarajanagar Taluk, that the lands below that tank were lying fallow although the extent of the *atchkat* was as much as 4,000 acres and that adequate provision be made for repairing channels under minor tanks in general;

(2) that a special allotment be made in the budget to provide buildings in the villages for middle schools which were now being located in rented buildings;

(3) that suitable provision be made for opening at least 3 to 4 local fund dispensaries in each district every year instead of only one additional dispensary as at present;

(4) that the itinerant courts in Chamarajanagar, Malvalli and Krishnarajapet, notified to be abolished, be not abolished as the litigant public would be put to considerable inconvenience otherwise;

(5) that sanction be kindly accorded for providing electric lights to Chamarajanagar and provision in that regard made in the budget; and

(6) that enough funds be provided for the creation of village intercommunications and that the work be got done through village panchayets

Srimathi SAKAMMA observed—

(1) that as against a sum of Rs. 1 lakh provided in the current year's budget for bore-wells, a sum of only Rs. 75,000 had been proposed to be provided in the budget year, that the villagers, particularly the womenfolk, were falling a prey to diseases due to want of good and clean water, that sinking of bore-wells would to a great extent solve the problem of water supply to villages, and that Government, instead of waiting for requests from the members for increased grants, might themselves provide for a period of 10 years at least a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs every year;

(2) that adequate provision be made for opening more primary and middle schools in villages as the bulk of the education cess collections came from the villagers;

(3) that it was a pity that the usefulness of the Agricultural Department was not sufficiently appreciated by some of the members of the Assembly though the department was conferring many great boons on the raiyats, and that very much larger grants than at present should be made to it if the benefits of it should reach all the agriculturists; and

(4) that special attention should be given to making primary and middle school education compulsory in rural parts.

Mr. MAHOMED MUSTAFA SAHIB and **Khan Bahadur MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN** (speaking in Urdu) referred to the inadequacy of the number of Hindustani

middle schools for boys and girls in the State and requested the Government to open more and more of such schools in as many places as possible, more particularly in the Kolar District. One such boys' school was urgently needed for Mulbagal where there were as many as 200 boys of school-going age ready to join if only a school was started. They next referred to certain irregularities in the management of some primary schools. **Mr. MUSTAFA SAHIB** said that the teachers who absented themselves for days together used to mark attendance for a number of days previous if any high officers were about to visit the schools. The tuition also was not satisfactory in many cases. He requested that these defects should be rectified soon. Lastly, he pleaded for some special grant for water supply to Mulbagal where considerable difficulty was being experienced for drinking water at present.

Mr. HOMBE GOWDA feared that, as in previous years, at the end of the budget year also there would be deficit although the Financial Secretary was hoping for a surplus of Rs. 2,00,000. If the Government were certain of realising the estimated surplus, he asked why provision had not been made under Education, which was a most important item of moral and material development. He complained that grants for education as well as other departments of public utility were altogether inadequate and that even those inadequate allotments were sometimes not being fully utilised. For instance, the provision made for restoration of certain tanks had partly lapsed. He also complained that the raiyats had not secured the full benefit of the Krishnarajasagara Irrigation Scheme. The dam was constructed at a huge capital cost, and it was estimated that approximately 1,20,000 acres of land could be irrigated under it, yielding to the Government a return of about 4 or 5 per cent on the amount invested. But the scheme had not been given full effect to. The Cauvery Branch of the reservoir, he thought, was yet to be extended to Malvalli and T.-Narsipur Taluks so that all the lands therein might be brought under irrigation. He requested that adequate provision be made in the budget for this work.

He next criticized the Government for not having given the backward communities due representation in the higher services. In the early years of the scheme of civil service, non-Brahmins also used to secure ranks. But latterly candidates from backward communities were not being given high ranks. Granting that the candidates themselves were responsible for such a result, he was unable to see why even of nominations they should be having a poor share. He hoped that in connection with the nominations to be made after the civil service examination proposed to be held in the budget year, candidates belonging to backward communities would be nominated even if they failed to secure high ranks.

He observed that roads in the interior were in a very bad condition and unfit for travel and he requested that provision be made for repairing them. He next pointed out that during the preliminary survey connected with the Record of Rights operations in T.-Narsipur and Seringapatam Taluks, large number of *khates* had altogether been omitted to be brought on record. The *khatedars* concerned came to know of it subsequently and represented the matter to the authorities. But the *khatedars* were called upon to make cash deposits as a condition precedent to their lands being re-measured and to the entries in the Record of Rights registers being verified. As the mistakes in the original recording lay with the mojinidars themselves, he urged that the *khatedars* should not be required to make cash deposits, and that if deposits were considered necessary, these might be refunded if the re-measurements disclosed that the mistakes were due to the officials themselves. He also pleaded that the pay and prospects of primary school masters as well as of the establishments attached to criminal courts be improved. Lastly the member adverted to the details of expenditure under Miscellaneous as given at page 46 of the Budget, particularly to the subventions and other

facilities given to certain journals and newspapers, and said that if such facilities were given to some papers the same should be extended to others also without making any invidious distinctions as between one journal and another.

Mr. S. C. BELURIAH who spoke next prayed that more scholarships be given to students belonging to the Nayanajakshatriya community and that for purposes of scholarships that community be separated from other communities with which it had been clubbed at present. He also requested for a cash grant for the Kodandaramasvamy Mutt in Seringapatam.

Mr. NARAYANA REDDY observed that owing to breach of tanks in the Kolar District, lands with standing crops had been submerged and the raiyats concerned had suffered serious losses. The tanks had not been repaired and yet the raiyats were asked to pay contribution for effecting repairs to the tanks. He did not know the justice in levying contribution from the raiyats. He requested that necessary provision be made in the budget for effecting repairs and that the raiyats should not be asked to pay any contribution.

He next brought to notice that contracts for several works in the Bagepalli Taluk were being given away to engineering graduates of late, as a result of which local contractors who were doing the work all along suffered. It would have been something if the engineering graduates themselves executed the works. But this they were not doing. They were entrusting the work to sub-contractors, making some profit by way of commission. In this view, he requested that the local contractors be preferred and their tenders accepted.

He next referred to the heaviness of the Record of Rights fees levied. The charges levied for measurement of *hissas* were also not uniform in all cases. Then, for registration of sale of lands, as much as 8 annas was required to be paid, and in the case of applications for registration, stamp fee also was insisted upon. The raiyats were heavily indebted and owing to the fall in prices of agricultural produce they were unable to pay even the land revenue. Such being the case, they could not pay the Record of Rights fees and other charges at their present high level. He requested the Government to show some concession in these respects.

He pleaded next for an enhanced grant under drinking water wells, as the sum of Rs. 75,000 provided in the budget estimates was not sufficient for sinking even two wells in each taluk.

He next dwelt on the inadequate progress of education in the State in general and in Bagepalli Taluk in particular. The inspecting officers hardly visited the schools and sufficient attention was not being paid to the coaching up of pupils. There were a large number of pupils of school-going age in that taluk who could not be accommodated in the only middle school existing at Bagepalli. He therefore requested that increased allotments be provided for opening some more schools.

He next referred to the burden imposed on village panchayets in respect of execution of public works. Formerly the Government were meeting one half and the panchayets the other half of the cost of each public work executed. But latterly, the panchayets were alone required to meet all the cost. Though it was very difficult for them to meet the entire cost, they were prepared to do so in the interest of the improvement of villages. But they were also asked to remunerate the overseers attached to the panchayets. The amount to be so paid was originally fixed at 5 per cent, but this had been raised to 10 per cent of the cost of works. This the panchayets found it very difficult to pay. In fact they were not in need of the services of overseers at all. They did practically no work beyond preparing the estimates. This could as well be done by the Revenue Inspectors. He therefore requested that the services of overseers be dispensed with and Revenue Inspectors required to prepare the estimates, etc.

Mr. Y. V. GUNDU RAO observed that villages were in a very unsatisfactory condition and in many of them there were no drinking water wells, nor roads, nor electric lights. Many obstacles

stood in the way of the villages being given electric lights. The department insisted upon certain guarantees from them which they could not give as not even half the amount would be realised by them. The Bhadravathi Transmission Line for instance passed over many small towns and villages, but these went without the benefit of lights on account of the guarantees expected of them. He requested that in all such cases the department should give lights without insisting on any guarantees. He next pleaded that the grant under drinking water wells and improvement of communications be considerably enhanced in order to provide more drinking water wells and to improve the condition of roads in the interior parts. He also pointed out that the Mysore-Hassan Road was in urgent need of improvement and requested that adequate provision therefor be made in the budget. Lastly, he brought to notice that shanbhogs who had voluntarily relinquished their hereditary *hak* had not been paid the promised compensation because no provision therefor had been made. He requested that sufficient provision for paying the amounts be made in the budget

Mr. C. R. NIRVANAPPA SETTY observed that the Government were not paying as much attention as they ought to for the improvement of malnad. Repeated representations made to them for special aid to coffee-growers had not proved effective. The coffee-growers wanted to establish a coffee curing works at Chikmagalur and sought financial aid by Government. The Government had promised but not yet extended such aid. At present coffee had to be sent all the way to Mangalore for curing. On that account, the coffee-growers were being put to much expense. Unless a curing works was established at Chikmagalur, he thought coffee was bound to suffer seriously. He therefore requested Government to take early action in the matter. So also the arecanut-growers, he said, required financial assistance by Government. Greater attention, he thought, was required to be paid by Government to the improvement of the position of coffee and arecanut industries than to tobacco cultivation. The member had read in some newspaper a statement that Government were contemplating to help the coffee planters with loans and that a sum of about Rs. 3 or 4 lakhs was going to be sanctioned for the purpose. If that information was true, he said that the help contemplated was not adequate. Commanding as they did good credit in the financial market, he thought the Government should take full advantage of the prevailing very low rates of interest and borrow at least Rs. 10 lakhs for helping the large number of planters in the Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan Districts. Unless help was forthcoming urgently he said that the industry would soon die out.

Mr. T. C. BASAPPA urged that raiyats in the malnad ought to be given free licenses for the removal of bamboos (seebu).

He pointed out that for the whole of the Kadur District there was only one High School at Chikmagalur. This was not sufficient to accommodate all the students seeking admission. Many of them had discontinued their studies for want of another high school. It had been repeatedly urged before Government that another high school should be opened at Tarikere. A sum of Rs. 5,000 or so, contributed by the local people for the purpose, had been lying in deposit for several years past. If the school was opened, it would serve the needs of Koppa and Narasimharajapura Taluks also. He therefore requested the Government to make the necessary provision in the budget for opening a high school at Tarikere immediately.

He next said that for want of a criminal court at Tarikere people from that place and surrounding places had to go all the way to the Munsiff-Magistrate's court at Narasimharajapura. But owing to the long distance to be travelled by them and also to lack of proper boarding arrangements at that place, people from Tarikere were finding it exceedingly difficult to avail themselves of the court. Further, it was not possible for them, on account of the long distances to be covered, to return

to their places on the same day. He therefore requested that a Munsiff-Magistrate's court be established at Tarikere. He hoped the Government would make the necessary provision for it in the budget under discussion.

Mr. MUNIVENKATAPPA requested that a separate provision be made in the budget for scholarships to pupils of the Woddar community as, at present, the benefit of the depressed class scholarships was not reaching them. There were as many as 10,000 to 12,000 Woddars in the Kolar District, but not one depressed class scholarship was enjoyed by the pupils of that community. There was no chance of pupils of the community prosecuting higher studies unless scholarships were given to them, and that would not be possible so long as the community was clubbed along with others. He also requested that one or two members belonging to the Woddar community be nominated to District Boards and other local self-governing institutions wherever such members were available.

Mr. R. P. RAJANNA requested (1) that the work of repairing the Thippaganahalli Tank be taken up at least during the budget year, (2) that a Mahomedan girls' middle school be established in Kolar Town as there was not even one such school for the whole of Kolar District, and (3) that a female dispensary be opened at Goribidnur of which the female population was nearly 60,000. He added that in respect of the last mentioned subject the municipality as well as the district board had passed and submitted resolutions for the orders of Government on a number of occasions, but that the local bodies concerned were not even aware of what had happened to all those resolutions so far. He hoped that the question would be sympathetically considered by Government and necessary provision made for giving effect to this as well as the other two suggestions referred to.

Mr. S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* **THAMMIAH GOWDA,** speaking next, pleaded for larger grants for the improvement of villages. He observed that the grant for expansion of primary education was inadequate, but even that was not being fully spent and balances were being allowed to lapse. He thought that this was due perhaps to the delay in communicating sanction in several cases. He requested that in such cases the lapsed amounts should be made available for expenditure in the following years. He brought to notice the urgent necessity for the restoration of the Mandagere North Channel Survey had been made and the raiyats also seemed to have executed *mutchalikas*. He requested that provision be made in the budget for undertaking the restoration. Lastly, he requested that the Record of Rights scheme be extended to the Krishnarajapet Taluk very early.

Mr. N. HANUMANTHAPPA appealed to Government and to the members of the Assembly to do everything in their power for the removal of untouchability. He prayed that a free Adikarnataka Boarding Home, enough to accommodate at least 50 students, be established at Shimoga with a view to induce Adikarnataka youths to prosecute studies in larger numbers. As the District Board of Shimoga was not in a position to bear half the cost of the hostel as required by rules, he requested that the District Board's contribution be waived, Government bearing the entire cost as a special case.

Mr. CHELUVIAH also prayed that the grant under Education be increased. He next referred to the working of civil courts and observed that due to false endorsements on court summonses by process servers, and irregularities occasioned by collusion of plaintiffs with the process staff, *ex parte* decrees were being passed in very many cases and ignorant people were thereby being ruined. He suggested that no *ex parte* decrees should be granted by courts unless the endorsements on summonses were made or attested to by the patel or the shanbhog of the place concerned.

Mr. S. VENKATASWAMI GOWDA very forcibly pleaded for the grant of remissions in the Kolar District. The position last year was altogether distressing and the then Revenue Commissioner had seen things for himself. No doubt certain general orders had been passed on the question of remissions, but the

Kolar raiyats could not get the benefit thereof, because rains set in soon after those orders were passed. All the same, because the rains were too late, the crop return was not at all satisfactory. On account of those scanty rains the tanks received some water just at the time of inspection, and the inspecting officers had reported that wet crops could be raised and no special measures of relief were called for. Hoping that it might be so, the raiyats had not applied for remissions. But ultimately things proved otherwise and the raiyats found themselves in a helpless position. During the current year they had to pay the arrears for the previous year as also the present year's assessment, both dry and wet. This had considerably added to their difficulties. With respect to Bagepalli, the Revenue Commissioner had recommended remissions, but in the case of Kolar Taluk, the conditions whereof were exactly similar, no such relief had been recommended. The little crop the raiyats had grown had to be sold at present for meeting the assessment. But then another difficulty presented itself. On account of adverse conditions during the previous year, the raiyats had borrowed ragi from various persons and they had to return it now. After returning it and also selling away the balance if any for paying the assessment, the raiyats would have absolutely nothing left for their subsistence for the following twelve months. He therefore prayed that full remissions be granted for the past year and orders issued to that effect immediately.

He next brought to notice that in giving lands in pursuance of special orders of Government to Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas and Woddars at the rate of 2 acres per family, the Survey Department had given useless lands and levied on them an assessment of Rs. 2 per acre. He prayed that the assessment be reduced as it was very difficult for them to pay at such a high rate.

The member then pointed out the difficulties experienced by shanbhogs and patels for want of sitting accommodation in taluk offices. Though they were responsible for the collection of the bulk of the State's revenue, when they repaired to taluk offices they had no place to sit in, no shelter from rain, and no place to sleep in, if they were forced to stay there for the night. He therefore requested that provision be made in the budget to attach waiting rooms to all taluk offices.

Then, he did not subscribe to the view of some of the members that the Agricultural Department was not serving a useful purpose. On the other hand he knew that it was trying to do its best for the raiyat. For instance, it had supplied a jaggery-making apparatus which was very highly spoken of. In various other ways also the department was doing very good work and it deserved praise rather than condemnation.

Finally, the member pleaded that the grant under drinking water wells be sufficiently enhanced so that each village might have a well. More than electric lights, the villagers needed drinking water wells and sanitation and the funds of the village panchayets should be diverted towards these in preference to all other needs.

Mr. G. SHANKARA SETTY regretted that although a surplus budget had been placed before the House, the provision under Primary Education was more or less the same as in previous years. At the rate at which things were going on, he did not know when the expansion of education contemplated in the Regulation could be actually witnessed. He was of opinion that either the Government or the District Boards must shoulder the entire responsibility. Each was pointing to the other whenever a demand for an additional school was made. He thought that the Government themselves should take the entire responsibility for primary education, or, in the alternative, provide at least an additional lakh of rupees under primary education every year.

He also requested that a middle school be established in Pavagada at least during the budget year. The residents of the place and its surroundings were praying for a school for at least 8 years previous, but the request was yet to be granted.

He deplored the attitude of Government in regard to restoration of tanks. Tanks which had breached long long ago had not yet been repaired. Consequently, no crops could be grown under certain tanks unless they filled thrice. And there was no chance of their filling thrice, because the rains were so irregular and uncertain. Restoration of tanks, therefore, was urgently called for, and the member requested that at least Rs. 2 lakhs be provided therefor in the budget.

He next pleaded for the construction of a road from Pavagada to Hindupur. The present Second Member of Council had recently visited Pavagada and promised to get the road sanctioned, as well as half the cost thereof being given as Government grant. The District Board had already paid its full quota of Rs. 6,000 for the purpose, but the Government grant had not yet been sanctioned. He was of opinion that trade with the frontier would considerably improve if the road was constructed. He requested the Government to look into the matter.

The SECOND MEMBER (Mr. N. Madhava Rau) said that the road had been sanctioned.

Mr. SHANKARA SETTY next prayed that funds be provided in the budget for electrification of Pavagada.

He observed that the grants for town and minor municipalities and also for village panchayets were quite inadequate and requested that at least one lakh of rupees more be provided. For mere dummy buildings on the Exhibition grounds a sum of Rs. 20,000 had been provided, and for a motor road on the Nandi Hills as much as Rs. 30,000 had been sanctioned, though neither of these works was calculated to be of any benefit to the raiyat in the village. He said that it would be more beneficial if his request for enhanced grants for the town and minor municipalities and for village panchayets was accepted.

Mr. Shroff RANGASWAMY SETTY speaking next, prayed (1) that the grant under Primary Education be increased, (2) that provision be made in the budget for providing electric lights to Magadi, (3) that, as the accommodation in the present Sub-Registrar's Office in Magadi was inadequate, another building be constructed and provision therefor made in the budget, (4) that, to facilitate the large number of pilgrims and devotees attending the Sri Narasimhaswamy Rathotsavam at Savandurga, the present road to the temple be repaired as promised by His Highness when once he had visited the place, (5) that the road to Gudemaranahalli be repaired as it was in a very bad condition, and (6) that wherever possible ladies also be nominated to municipalities.

Mr. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY suggested that the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation Amending Bill, the general principles of which had just been accepted by the House, be not made applicable to takavi and other loans granted by Government to agriculturists, and prayed for financial assistance to coffee planters in the Kadur District as they were heavily indebted.

Mr. Anekal SRINIVASA IYENGAR observed that details of receipts and expenditure relating to transactions connected with Record of Rights, Irrigation Cess Fund and Road Cess Fund be given as appendices to future budgets with a view to enable members to know how the respective funds were being administered. Similarly, he requested that detailed statements be given showing the expenditure incurred by Government out of the grant for elementary education and the contributions made as well as the expenditure incurred by the local education authorities. He prayed that the provision for drinking water wells be increased considerably and that arrangements be made to collect the village panchayet arrears which had been outstanding for the past 7 or 8 years.

Mr. H. HONNIAH pointed out that, in spite of repeated representations and complaints made to the department as well as to the Government, the system of doing jamabandy work after 5 P.M. was still not put a stop to and requested Government to issue strict instructions that it should be discontinued in future. He prayed that arrangements be made for quick

disposal of revenue cases. He was of opinion that the post of Deputy Director of Agriculture was superfluous as there was a highly paid Director and a number of technical assistants to him and suggested that the post be abolished and the amount saved thereby utilised for helping the raiyats. The abolition had been agreed to by the Government three years ago, but this had not been done yet. That officer, in his opinion, had practically no work and the pay given to him was no better than pension. The speaker next pointed out that there were no facilities for the transportation of sugar-cane from the fields in the Irwin Canal area and it was most unfortunate that the raiyats had to carry sugar-cane on their heads. The Government were taking away all the toll collections, the District Board had no surplus funds, and the existing want of roads would continue to be felt unless Government provided the same. He therefore requested that some provision be made in the budget for laying out a sufficient number of roads or at least ordinary cart-tracks.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar) replied that a sum of Rs. 50,000 had been sanctioned for the purpose.

Mr. HONNIAH thanked the Government for this reply. He next pointed out that in connection with the introduction of the block system the Government had levied the same rates of assessment on wet and dry lands as in the case of sugar-cane. He had no complaint against the level of assessment in the case of sugar-cane lands, or even in that of wet lands. But it was absolutely necessary that dry rates in that area were substantially reduced forthwith as the raiyats were finding it extremely difficult to bear the existing rates.

Mr. HALAPPA complimented the Agricultural Department for the useful work done by it, though it might be that the benefits of that work were not reaching all the agriculturists in the State. He pointed out that with the present number of Inspectors and Fieldmen, not much useful work could be turned out. He thought that at least one Inspector and two Fieldmen were necessary for each taluk. The Fieldmen were at present living in taluk headquarters. Instead of that, if they lived in road-side villages, they could keep in touch with a larger number of agriculturists and give them the benefit of their advice and assistance. Referring to the criticisms against the department by some of the previous speakers, he said that it would be wrong to say that the Director of Agriculture was not touring enough. The speaker was personally aware of the touring as well as other work done by the present Director and he was thankful to that officer for all that he was doing to improve the lot of the raiyat.

The speaker next pointed out that the Hulemaranahalli Anicut under the Sulekere Tank was not in a good condition of maintenance. The arrangements made for letting water for irrigation purposes in the area were anything but satisfactory. On account of this the landholders there were raising only dry crop for the past 30 years, but all the same wet assessment was being levied from them. He thought that this was very unjust and requested the Government to repair the anicut and the sluices and to see that satisfactory arrangements were made for letting sufficient quantities of water to all the lands under the tank.

Mr. GURUSAMI GOWDA observed that in the budget year only about Rs. 15,000 more than in the current year had been provided under elementary education. The provision was inadequate to meet the demands for expansion of elementary education in all the eight districts. He prayed that the grant be sufficiently increased. He also prayed that the grant for drinking water wells be enhanced to at least Rs. 1,50,000.

He next pointed out that the grant for repairs to tanks was very inadequate. Lakhs of rupees out of the general revenues collected from raiyats in all parts of the State had been spent on the Krishnarajasagara Works, but the benefit was reaped by raiyats in one particular part of the State. People of other districts had a right to derive the benefit of such large items of expenditure. This being not possible, he requested the

Government to at least restore all the major and minor tanks in such districts.

He prayed that the provision for the land mortgage bank be enhanced and the allotted amount fully utilised for granting loans.

He next observed that the Agricultural Department deserved better attention at the hands of Government than at present. Owing to the improved ploughs supplied by the department, the raiyat was at present able to till twice the extent of land which he was able to till formerly. As the scientific investigations by the department were meant to promote the prosperity of the raiyats, he thought that the present provision was inadequate and required to be enhanced considerably.

He also prayed that the grant for town and minor municipalities be substantially enhanced, if at all the villages must improve, and that the grant for panchayets also be enhanced suitably so that each panchayet might get a minimum of at least Rs. 100. The member then represented that for erecting a pump at Hoskote for water supply to the town, the Dewan had promised that the Government would contribute a half of the cost provided the municipality bore the other half, that a reservoir of 15,000 gallons' capacity was required as the town was expanding and that the estimate for Rs. 28,000 which had been prepared for the purpose be sanctioned, that already about Rs. 10,000 had been collected by the municipality and that the Government be pleased to sanction a grant of not less than Rs. 11,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR, who next spoke, pointed out the difficulties felt by the raiyats below the Sulekere Tank. For want of adequate water supply for the past 10 years, he said that no wet crops were grown on the lands below. Repeated representations to the officers concerned for the grant of remission of wet assessment had been of no avail, and wet assessment was being collected from the raiyats unjustly. Unlike the Krishnarajasagara area, there were no *nalas* below the tank in question. If at least the tanks had been maintained properly, the difficulties of the raiyats could have been overcome. Even that work had long been neglected and consequently the raiyats were in a miserable condition. He therefore prayed that at least remissions be granted. He added that water from the tank could be supplied only when it was full and he suggested that, to overcome this difficulty, water from the Karikyathanahalla be diverted into the Sulekere Tank so that with the increased inflow, water might be available for being let into the wet lands below the tank.

He next brought to notice that one Mr. Gangappa, a local *sahukar*, had given a donation for building a dispensary at Nagamangala Town. But there was no halting place available for those accompanying patients from outside and the member requested that provision for the construction of a building for the purpose be made in the budget.

He also prayed (1) that the request of the Nagamangala Municipality for being provided with electric lights be sympathetically considered as the main line passed within a distance of only 12 miles from the municipal limits, and (2) that the extent of dry lands for the villages of Paduvalapatta and Thuppadamada was not sufficient for the people of those villages and that some extent of land be released from the adjoining forest area.

Mr. K. P. CHANNABASAPPA observed that although he was glad to see that industrially Mysore was steadily progressing, it had not made any headway in agriculture. He thought that that was due to the fact that the raiyats, who were the tillers of the soil and who formed the backbone of the State, were in a most miserable condition. It was imperative therefore on the part of Government to take measures to relieve them from their difficulties. One such measure was to relieve them from their indebtedness. A second was to restore the major and minor tanks, so that the agriculturist could grow better crops and get some more income. Many of the tanks were in a bad

state of repair and their capacity had decreased owing to the non-removal of silt for long. Steps should be taken for clearing silt in all cases. The *atchkats* under these tanks were fixed at a time when the capacity of the tanks was greater. But at present, due to want of repairs and accumulation of silt, the full *atchkat* areas were not being served by the tanks. Therefore either the *atchkats* had to be reduced or the capacity of the tanks improved by removing the silt. The former course would upset the revenue settlement and also involve a permanent loss of revenue to the State. It was therefore absolutely necessary to spend large sums of money on restoration or repairs of tanks and silt clearance. In this view, he prayed that every year, sufficient grants be provided for the purpose, and the work executed according to a definite programme.

At this stage, the House adjourned for the day to meet again at 12 noon the following day.

FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, 6th June 1936.

The House reassembled at 12 of the clock; the President (*Amin-ul-mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., *Dewan*) in the Chair.

Before the business for the day was taken up, **Mr. C. N. NARASINGA RAO** brought to notice that the report of the committee recently appointed by the Government for suggesting revision, where necessary, of the Regulations, Rules and Standing Orders relating to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council contained recommendations which had caused disappointment and dissatisfaction to the members of the Assembly, that they were anxious to express their views on such recommendations, that, in order to secure an opportunity to do so, they had given notice of an adjournment motion, that Government had, during the course of the discussions on the budget, promised to give the members an opportunity to discuss the report, and that therefore the House might be permitted to consider the motion for adjournment.

Mr. PRESIDENT replied that the House would be given an opportunity to discuss the report on the following Monday (8th June 1936) in the form of a representation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—
(*contd.*).

Re-settlement Operations.

Q.—17. **Mr. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR** (Mulbagal Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the minimum and maximum rates of assessment fixed during the original survey, district and talukwar;

(*b*) the minimum and maximum rates fixed after re-survey;

(*c*) the rate of increase per rupee, if any;

(*d*) the number of taluks in which re-settlement operations have been completed and the number of taluks in which the operations are under completion?

A.—**The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. V. Ramanathan).**—

(*a*) to (*c*) Reference is invited to the re-settlement reports of various taluks published in the Gazette from time to time.

(*d*) All the taluks have been resettled.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—When was the Shimoga Taluk re-settled?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—In 1913-14.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—Were the rates of assessment increased or reduced as a result of the re-settlement operations?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—The maximum dry rate was raised from Rs. 2-4-0 to 2-10-0 and the maximum wet rate from Rs. 6 to 6-8-0 per acre.

Mr. V. V. IYER.—Have the Government reserved for themselves any of the